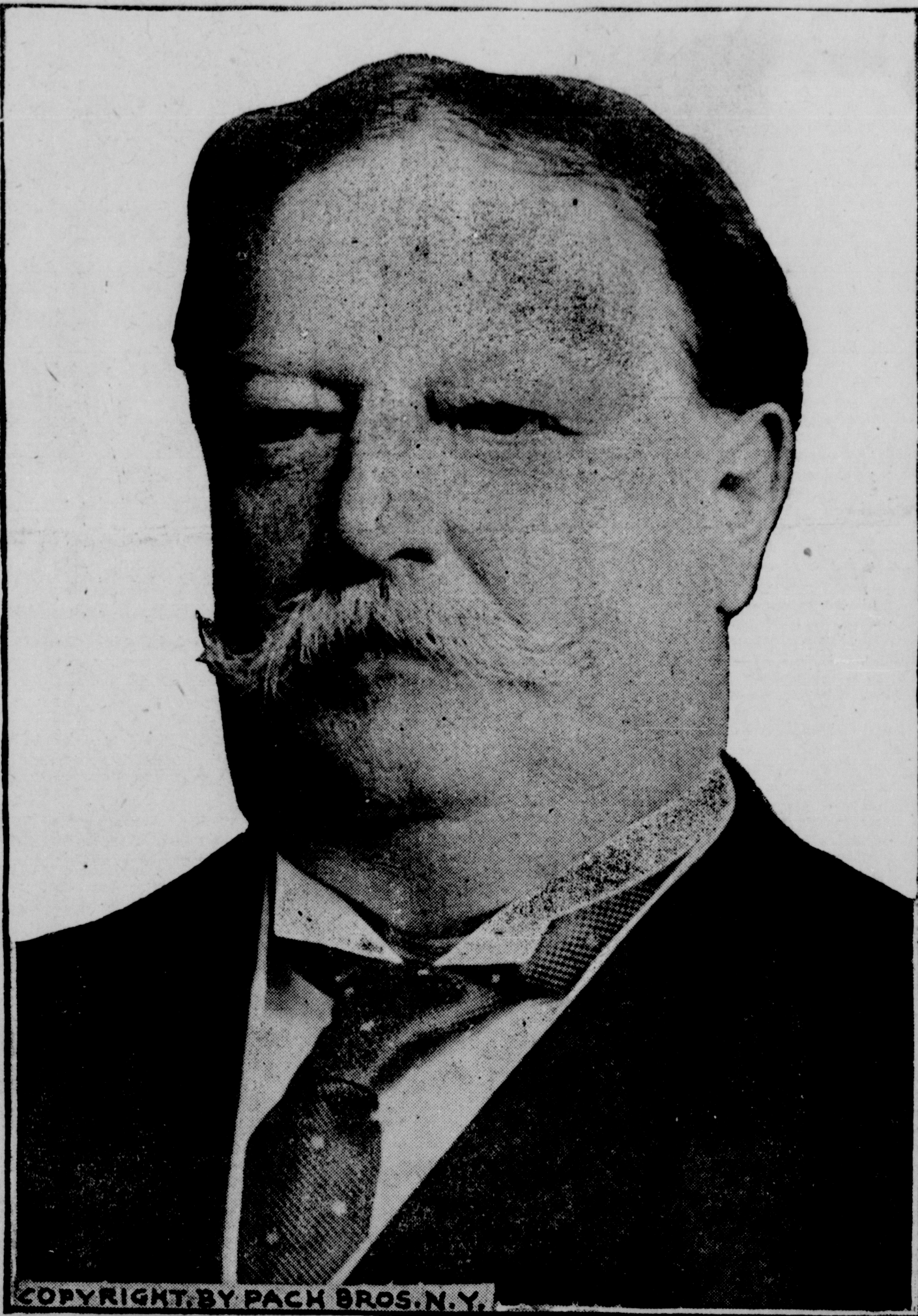


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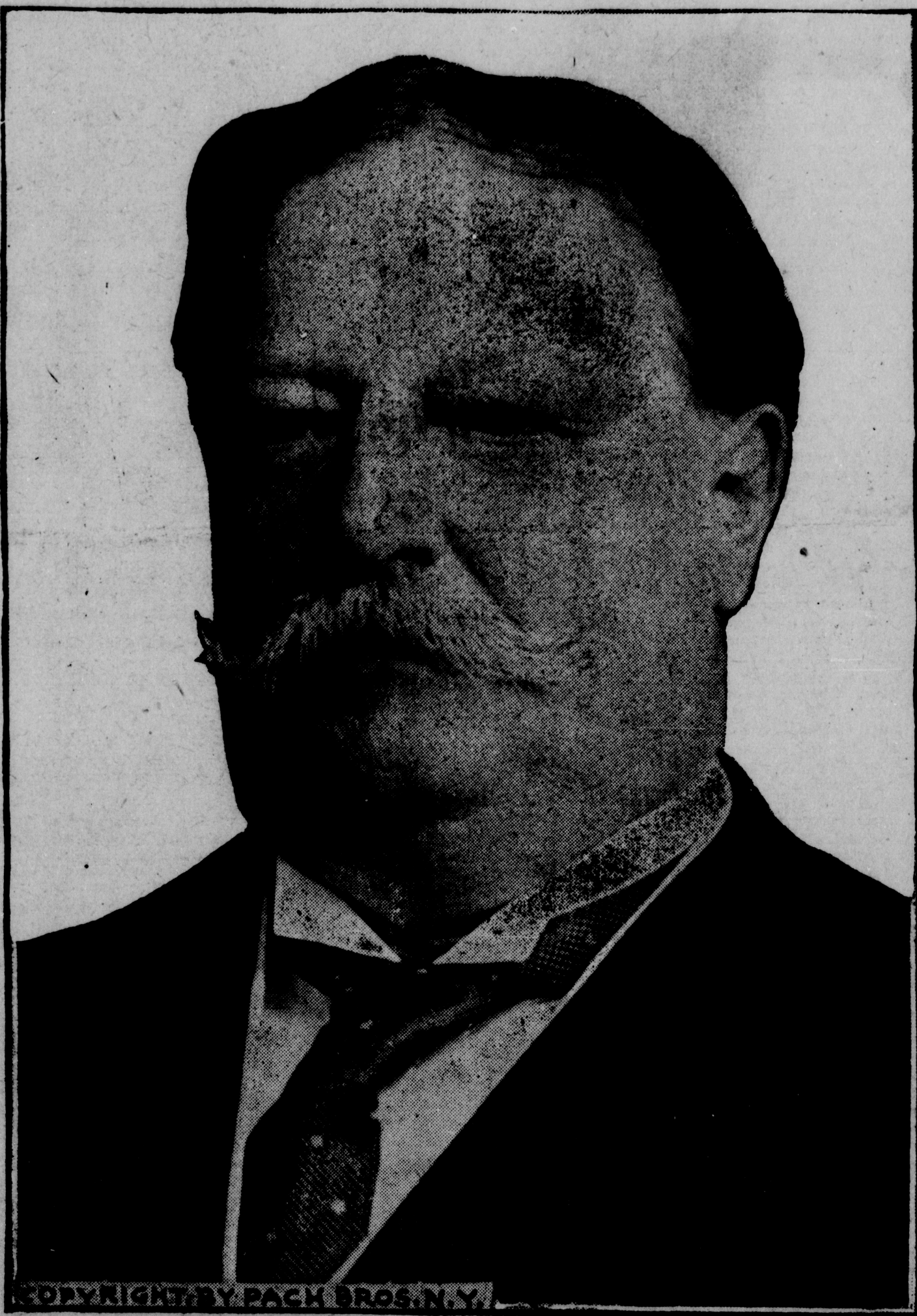
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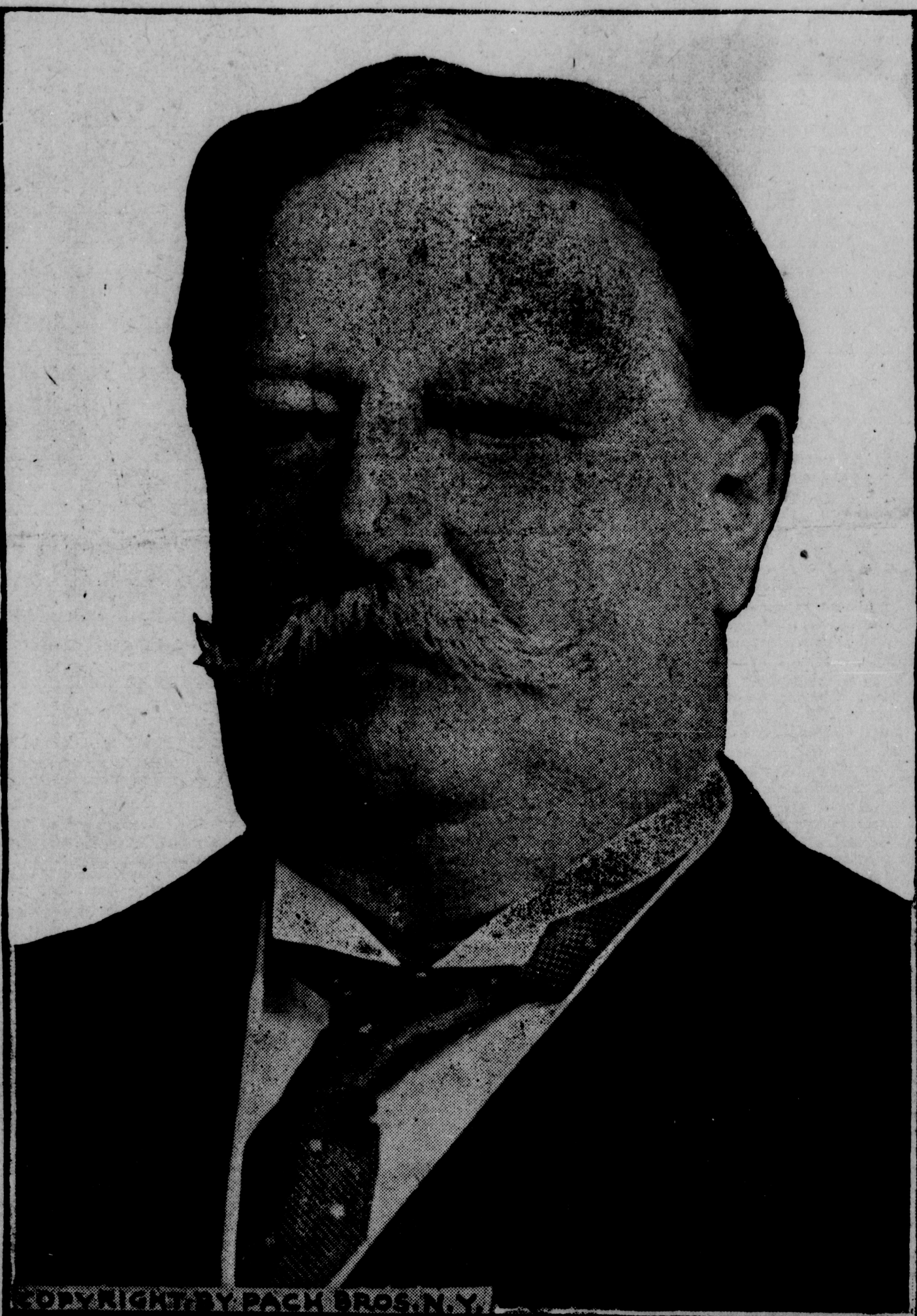
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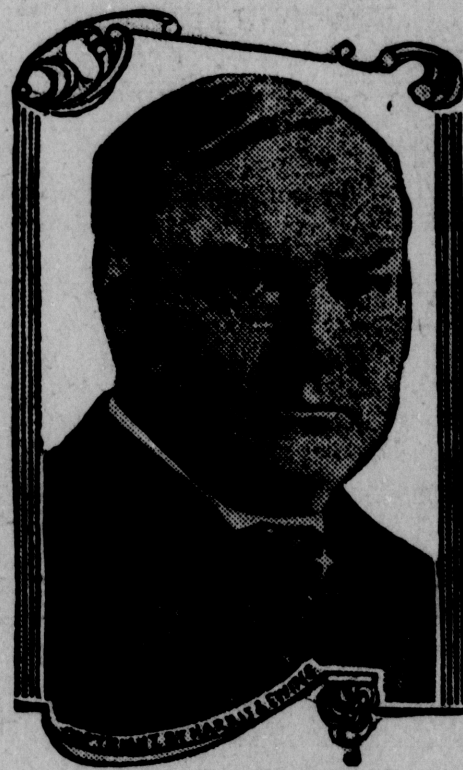
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CAPITAL \$50,000
SURPLUS \$50,000

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BRainerd, MINN.
ESTABLISHED—1881

Interest paid on
Time and Savings Deposits.
Your Banking Business Solicited

Unique Theatre

W. H. KOOP, Proprietor

Program for Thursday, Friday
Saturday

1. Paper Cack-A-Doodles.
ILLUSTRATED SONG
"In the Days of '49"
By Miss Kathleen Graham
2. Mrs. Jones' Entertainers.
Was Mr. Jones Present?
Well, I Guess.
SOLO
By Miss Kathleen Graham
3. Queen of the Arena.
Special
1500 feet long

Change of Program Sunday
and Thursday

MATINEE SATURDAY

Prices—5c and 10c

Wall Paper

Mouldings, plate rail, beading,
etc. paints, oils, varnishes and
bronzes, gold and aluminum leaf,
brushes of all kinds, tube colors
and artist pencils, shades and
shade fixtures, a full line of all
sizes extension rods.

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paper hanging. Your patronage solicited

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2 to 4:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

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Residence 208
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Also Shirt Waists Suits from \$2.50
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Bijou Theatre

Promoting
Advance Vaudeville
F. E. LOW, Manager

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday

DeMONDE and DINSMORE
Novelty Comedy and Singing Duo

PAUL MORTEN
Baritone

Singing sketches from "The Yankee
Council" and "The Time, The Place
and The Girl."

FRIDAY NIGHT
Amateur Night

Change of Program Thursday

Prices 10c and 15c

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One Month..... Forty Cents
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

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the Post Office.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn.,
as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

H. H. Hill, of Pillager, was in the city last night.

Miss King, of Hubert, was in the city between trains today.

Daniel De Lury, of Walker, was in the city between trains today.

John F. McGrain, of Fargo, was in the city last night on business.

John Sydness, of Little Pine, was in Brainerd on business yesterday.

Dr. J. L. Camp went to Aitkin this afternoon on professional business.

Mrs. Eisenhan, of Backus, was in the city between today between trains.

Archie Purdy went to Wadena today noon to be absent a couple of days on business.

C. J. Rudolph, of Waterloo, Iowa, was registered at the Ransford hotel last night.

H. G. St. Clair, of Virginia, Minn., was registered at the Ransford hotel last night.

Miss Thorington, of Bemidji, was in the city today on her way to Washington, D. C.

D. A. McFarlane, master carpenter on the M. & I. was in the city today on business.

FOR SALE—Dry tamarack wood. J. M. Hayes, 1219 8th street South. Phone 146-J4. 22 t6

Dr. Walter Courtney returned today from a visit to Chicago, Cleveland and other points.

Miss Mary Peterson, of Little Pine, was in Brainerd today on her way to Minneapolis.

M. B. A. drill team and degree team went to Aitkin today to initiate a class there tonight.

Miss Jennie Sydness, of Little Pine, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gendron.

Mrs. J. R. Kepler, of Nisswa, returned today from a brief visit with friends in the city.

NEW DRESS GOODS—New gingham, new embroideries, at M. J. Reis', the 7th street dry goods store.

Mrs. T. F. Cole, of Deerwood, was visiting friends in Brainerd between trains yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. George J. Smith and daughter left on the early morning train for Winoona, Minn., to visit relatives.

Mike Cullen, of Staples, was in the city today, visiting his brother James, and left this noon for his home.

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Near Death in Big Pond

It was a thrilling experience to Mrs. Ida Soper to face death. "For years a severe lung trouble gave me intense suffering," she writes, "and several times nearly caused my death. All remedies failed and doctors said I was incurable. Then Dr. King's New Discovery brought quick relief and a cure so permanent that I have not been troubled in 12 years. Mrs. Soper lives in Big Pond, Pa. It works wonders in Coughs and Colds, Sore Throats, Hemorrhages, LaGrippe, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by H. P. Dunn. mwf-w

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Piles

We are so certain that itching, bleeding and protruding Piles can always be relieved and absolutely cured by this ointment that we positively guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

30 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment
H. P. Dunn, Druggist.

WASHINGTON IN COLOR AND NOISE

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PEOPLE THE MAIN SIGHT.

Uniforms in all the Hues of the Rainbow on the Men Marching in the Big Parade—Bands and Drum and Fife Corps Furnish Music Without Rest For the Inauguration Throngs—Tonight's Ball the Biggest Attraction For the Women.

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The wanderer from the Bowery, here with some thousands of his fellow Gothamites, was quite right. "Great" is the only word that begins to describe the city dressed up in its inauguration clothes. Wherever one looks one sees the national flag against a background of white and green, the official colors of the inauguration. Wherever possible the committee on decorations has festooned and strung wreaths and ropes of evergreen against a background of white, and the effect is very beautiful.

Besides the decorations, the main thing to be seen today is the people. Thousands and thousands of visitors, many in kaleidoscopic garb and uniforms, throng the sidewalks and fill the hotel lobbies and the public buildings. They are the chief exhibit of inauguration day. It is needless to dwell on the fact that they have come from every corner of the earth. Blue and gold predominate in the uniforms of the soldiers and sailors, but in some of their trappings and in the curious costumes of the political marching clubs it seems as though all the colors of the spectrum are represented.

While the eye of the spectator is assailed by color in every shade and hue his ear is not permitted to rest. Military bands of every grade of excellence, orchestras, drum and fife corps, buzzoo brigades and other instruments of delectation and torture are splitting the air. Among all the musicians the ones the visitors like best to hear is the Filipino band, the famous organization which has come all the way from Manila to play in the inauguration parade and at the concerts.

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There are so many celebrities here that the visitors are tired of gazing at them. A congressman gets a glance, a senator a look, and a governor has to be satisfied with a short gaze. In the fighting line nothing under a major general or a rear admiral gets more than a passing squint. But the enthusiasm continues unabated. Every body of marching men going to take its place in line for the parade receives its share of the cheering. The jacks from the battleship fleet are among the greatest heroes of the day. Every one wants to have a look at the sailors who helped to make naval history in the great voyage.

"I have seen all the sights, including the White House; I've been in the senate gallery, and I've been introduced to Uncle Joe Cannon," said a young lady from the west who has been here three days with her father, one of the high officials of his state. "There's only one thing more—I want to be introduced to Mr. Taft at the inaugural ball. The soldiers are splendid, the sailors, especially the officers, are lovely, and the city is beautifully decorated, but I won't be really satisfied with my first visit to Washington until tonight, when the music begins for the first dance." And it seems as though she voiced the sentiments of all the women visitors to the inauguration. For them the real culmination of the whole affair will come tonight in the pension office when the Marine band begins to play.

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MADE BY

BRainerd MILLING CO.

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The conference report on the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The conferees eliminated all salary increases in dispute except that of the salary of the president, which was fixed at \$75,000.

The senate disposed of the conference reports on the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriation bills.

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House of Representatives Transacts Business.

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The bill amending the copyright laws of the United States in regard to "canned music" was passed, as were also a large number of private bills.

Mr. Tawney presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill, which was agreed to after discussion. Both houses of congress worked overtime with the result that no imperative legislation except the pension appropriation bill is left.

Representative Sherman made a notable address in bidding adieu to his comrades of the course of representatives, where he has served for twenty-one years. He was given a great demonstration by both Republicans and Democrats.

CASINO ROLLER RINK



BASKET BALL THURSDAY NIGHT

Bush's Rangers vs Business College

Admission & Skates .25c
Admission only 10c

Hereafter the Rink will be open only Thursday & Saturday afternoons & every Evening

E. C. BANE, Manager

Convicts Put Out Fire.

San Quentin, Cal., March 4.—With never a thought apparently of attempting a break for liberty, 100 state penitentiary convicts fought heroically to save from flames the jute warehouse belonging to the prison. Several prisoners were overcome by smoke and narrowly escaped with their lives.

All But Two Cases Dismissed.

Pierre, S. D., March 4.—The state supreme court has dismissed all the cases brought in that court under the 2-cent fare law with the exception of those against the Great Northern railway and the South Dakota Central roads, which lines were not joined in the suits in the United States court. These cases are set for hearing at the October term of the supreme court.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

A Strong Tonic - Without Alcohol
A Great Alternative - Without Alcohol
A Blood Purifier - Without Alcohol
A Family Medicine - Without Alcohol

Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

White Bros.

Heavy and Shell Hardware

We have Rifles and Shot Guns, Shell Cases, Gun Cases, Fine Cutlery, Carving Sets, Coffee Percolators, Bread and Cake Mixers, Skates, Decorated Enamel ware, Chafing Dishes.

616 Laurel St. Brainerd, Minn.

G. D. LaBAR, President
G. W. HOLLAND, Vice President
F. A. FARRAR, Cashier
Geo. H. BROWN, Asst. Cashier

CAPITAL \$50000
SURPLUS \$50000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BRainerd, Minn.
ESTABLISHED—1881

Interest paid on
Time and Savings Deposits.
Your Banking Business Solicited

Unique Theatre

W. H. KOOP, Proprietor

Program for Thursday, Friday
Saturday

1. Paper Cack-A-Doodles.
ILLUSTRATED SONG
"In the Days of '49"
By Miss Kathleen Graham
2. Mrs. Jones' Entertainers.
Was Mr. Jones Present?
Well, I Guess.
SOLO
By Miss Kathleen Graham
3. Queen of the Arena.
Special
1500 feet long

Change of Program Sunday
and Thursday

MATINEE SATURDAY

Prices—5c and 10c

Wall Paper

Mouldings, plate rail, beading,
etc. paints, oils, varnishes and
bronzes, gold and aluminum leaf,
brushes of all kinds, tube colors
and artist pencils, shades and
shade fixtures, a full line of all
sizes extension rods.

Competent men to do painting and pa-
per hanging. Your patronage solicited

J. H. NOBLE,
716 Front St. Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. GROVES, M. D.,
Eye, Ear, Nose
and Throat
Walverman Bldg. 616 Front St

Office Hours:
10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
2 to 4:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones:
Residence 208
Office 292

Residence: 311 North Broadway

TAILORED SHIRT WAISTS

made to order for \$1.00

Also Shirt Waists Suits from \$2.50
to \$3.00. Coats and Suits at rea-
sonable prices at Mrs. R. Ahrens,
Flat 3, Columbia Bldg., So. 6th St.

Bijou Theatre

Promoting
Advance Vaudeville
F. E. LOW, Manager

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday

DeMONDE and DINSHORE
Novelty Comedy and Singing Duo

PAUL MORTEN
Baritone
Singing sketches from "The Yankee
Counsel" and "The Time, The Place
and The Girl."

FRIDAY NIGHT
Amateur Night

Change of Program Thursday

Prices 10c and 15c

THE DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Month Forty Cents
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St., opposite
the Post Office.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn.,
as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

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Miss King, of Hubert, was in the city between trains today.

Daniel De Lury, of Walker, was in the city between trains today.

John F. McGrain, of Fargo, was in the city last night on business.

John Sydness, of Little Pine, was in Brainerd on business yesterday.

Dr. J. L. Camp went to Aitkin this afternoon on professional business.

Mrs. Eisenhan, of Backus, was in the city between today between trains.

Archie Purdy went to Wadena today noon to be absent a couple of days on business.

C. J. Rudolph, of Waterloo, Iowa, was registered at the Ransford hotel last night.

H. G. St. Clair, of Virginia, Minn., was registered at the Ransford hotel last night.

Miss Thorington, of Bemidji, was in the city today on her way to Washington, D. C.

D. A. McFarlane, master carpenter on the M. & I. was in the city today on business.

FOR SALE—Dry tamarack wood. J. M. Hayes, 1219 8th street South. Phone 146-J4. 22 16

Dr. Walter Courtney returned today from a visit to Chicago, Cleveland and other points.

Miss Mary Peterson, of Little Pine, was in Brainerd today on her way to Minneapolis.

M. B. A. drill team and degree team went to Aitkin today to initiate a class there tonight.

Miss Jennie Sydness, of Little Pine, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gendron.

Mrs. J. R. Kepler, of Nisswa, returned today from a brief visit with friends in the city.

NEW DRESS GOODS—New ginghams, new embroideries, at M. J. Reis's, the 7th street dry goods store.

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House of Representatives Transacts Business.

Washington, March 4.—On the eve of final adjournment the house of representatives transacted its business with a facility unusual for a dying congress, although at times there was much confusion, which the speaker had difficulty in controlling. With scarcely any debate the conference report on the military academy, legislative, executive and judicial and penal code bills were agreed to.

The bill amending the copyright laws of the United States in regard to "canned music" was passed, as were also a large number of private bills.

Mr. Tawney presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill, which was agreed to after discussion. Both houses of congress worked overtime with the result that no imperative legislation except the pension appropriation bill is left.

Representative Sherman made a notable address in bidding adieu to his comrades of the cause of representatives, where he has served for twenty-one years. He was given a great demonstration by both Republicans and Democrats.

CASINO ROLLER RINK



BASKET BALL THURSDAY NIGHT Bush's Rangers vs Business College

Admission & Skates .25c
Admission only 10c

Hereafter the Rink will be open only Thursday & Saturday afternoons & every Evening

E. C. BANE, Manager

Convicts Put Out Fire.
San Quentin, Cal., March 4.—With never a thought apparently of attempting a break for liberty, 100 state penitentiary convicts fought heroically to save from flames the jute warehouse belonging to the prison. Several prisoners were overcome by smoke and narrowly escaped with their lives.

All But Two Cases Dismissed.
Pierre, S. D., March 4.—The state supreme court has dismissed all the cases brought in that court under the 2-cent fare law with the exception of those against the Great Northern railway and the South Dakota Central roads, which lines were not joined in the suits in the United States court. These cases are set for hearing at the October term of the supreme court.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

A Strong Tonic - Without Alcohol
A Great Alterative - Without Alcohol
A Blood Purifier - Without Alcohol
A Family Medicine - Without Alcohol

Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

White Bros. Heavy and Shell Hardware

We have Rifles and Shot Guns, Shell Cases, Gun Cases, Fine Cutlery, Carving Sets, Coffee Percolators, Bread and Cake Mixers, Skates, Decorated Enamel ware, Chafing Dishes.

616 Laurel St. Brainerd, Minn.

MANN'S

Special Two Days Sale FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Oranges, Bananas, Grape Fruit, Lemons.
Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Parsley.

Oranges	Large Navals	27c
Bananas	Jumbo	25c
Lettuce	Per bunch	4c
Celery	Large Cal.	8c
Dates	Per pound	7c
Figs	Per pound	8c
Prunes	Santa Clair	5c
Peaches	Extra large Fruit	9c
Apricots	Per pound	12c
Tomatoes	Solid pack can 10c	\$1.10
Corn	Minnesota, per can 8c	85c
Peas	Sweet Wrinkle	10c
Peaches	Very fine	18c
Apricots	In Heavy Syrup	15c

Coffee
Rio Good value at 18c, for this sale 8 pounds for \$1.00
Whynot Coffee Our 2lb special, for 2 days 6 pounds for \$1.00

Tea
We sell the celebrated Blue Ribbon Jap Tea, nothing finer grown. Packed in 4lbs. and 1lb packages to sell at 60c per lb. To introduce this Tea we will sell for a limited time at 50c per pound. Include a package with your next order.

Herring	10 pound keg Holland	85c
Mackerel	Each	10c
Syrup	5 pound pails	20c
Syrup	10 pound pails	40c
Maple Syrup	Welch Bros. This syrup is Guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws, quart cans.	50c
Marmalade	John Grays & Co., Glasgow made from Seville Bitter Oranges. To introduce we will make the price for two days.	18c

Special Cigar Sale
Stagecraft, Royal Lady, LaPremiada all straight 10c cigars for this sale 5c each, per box of 25 for \$1.25.

BOUGHT CONFECTIONERY STORE

McLellan, the Florist Has Purchased Stepp's Confectionery and Consolidated Businesses

J. A. McLellan, the Laurel street florist has purchased the confectionery store of J. A. Stepp and has consolidated it with the floral business in the store room at 714 Laurel street occupied by the Stepp business. He has had the room kalsomined and otherwise brightened up and will have a neat and handsome place, and will carry a complete line of confectionery, softdrinks, ice cream, etc., in its season. Mr. Stepp will continue the business of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea company and will have his headquarters at his residence 415 North Second street.

Every Woman will be Interested

If you will send your name and address we will mail you FREE a package of Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf, a certain, pleasant herb cure for Women's ills. It is a reliable regulator and never-failing. If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, use this pleasant union of aromatic herbs, roots and leaves. All druggists sell it, 50c, or address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Son of Cetewayo Goes to Prison.

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Preventives—those Candy Cold Cure Tablets—will safely and quickly check all colds and the Grip. Try them once and see! 48-25c. Sold by H. P. Dunn. t t

Negro Hanged.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4.—William Ward, a negro, was hanged at Clinton, N. C., for criminal assault upon Mrs. Mollie McLeod near that place.

The Right of the Kiss.

Some say kissing is a sin, but if it was a lawful, lawyers would not allow it; if it was a holy, ministers would not do it; if it was a modest, maidens would not take it; if it was a plenty, pulp folk would not get it.—Robert Burns.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. No harmful drugs. 25c. blower free; all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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DOES CHARTER REMOVE LIMIT?

New Charter Said to Remove Limit of Indebtedness for Water and Light Plants

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With the possibility of bonding for enough to purchase the site and put in the dam, as well as remodel the lighting and water plants, the way will be reasonably easy. There is little doubt, in fact it is positively known, that the Northern Pacific would in that event not only continue to take water but would also use electric current through the summer months in large quantities for motive power for the shops here. It is said to be the opinion that under such arrangements the combined plants, with water power, would not only pay interest in the investment, even of \$200,000, but would earn a sinking fund sufficient to take care of the bonds as they might come due.

This is said to be the lines along which the water and light board are working earnestly, and on which the proposition will be presented to the people to purchase the dam site if all goes well.

The question of the right of the city, or of anyone else, to build a dam, is still unsettled, some holding that an act of congress is necessary to permit the damming of the Crow Wing. It is thought, however, that there would be no opposition to a bill permitting the city to build the dam for municipal use and profit.

Kills Wood-Be Slayer

A merciless murderer is Appendicitis with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing constipation, Biliousness, Chills, Malaria, Headache and Indigestion. 25c at H. P. Dunn's. t t w

Pains of women, head pains, or any pain, stopped in 20 minutes sure, with Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. See full formula on 25c box. Sold by H. P. Dunn. t t t

Obituary

Leonard Dade, for 30 years a well known resident of Cass county, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Kelley, Coloma, Mich., Friday February 26, 1909, and was laid to rest beside his wife who passed away 34 years ago.

Mr. Dade was born in London, Eng., March 7th, 1831. He was married to Miss Sarah Warrilow, of Toronto, Can., in 1851. They leave five sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind father as follows: Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Brainerd, Minn.; J. H. Dade, Coloma, Mich.; William Dade, Hartford, Mich.; Mrs. Charles Kelley, Coloma, Mich.; Leonard Dade, Hartford, Mich.; Mrs. Ramsey, Sylvan, Minn.; Mrs. J. Gaffney, Brainerd, Minn.; Reuben Dade, Delavan, Wis.; J. E. Dade, Glenville, Minn.

Leonard Dade was a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Dade was well and favorably known by a large number of the residents of Cass and Crow Wing counties, and especially those who are old settlers.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. The cleverest imitation of real Coffee ever yet made is Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. It is fine in flavor—and is made in just one minute. No tedious 20 or 30 minutes boiling. Made from pure parched grains, malt, nuts, etc. Sample free. McGinn & Smith. t t t

New National Forests.

Washington, March 4.—One of the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing of proclamations creating additions to thirteen national forests in Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona, aggregating 4,980,736 acres, bringing the total national forestry acreage up to 195,013,980 acres. The land will be managed in accordance with the forestry principles now practiced by the government.

"Y" TABLES ARE HERE

President H. F. Michael Gives Reasons for Installation of Billiard and Pool Tables

The two pool and one billiard tables which are to occupy the north room of the Y. M. C. A. arrived yesterday and are being put in place and will be ready for use by tomorrow night. H. F. Michael was seen by a representative of THE DISPATCH and gave out the following regarding the installation of the tables.

"The association is putting in these games simply because it is believed to be the proper place for them. They are both clean games, games that require skill to play, and games that appeal to men, but they have been very unfortunate in that they have fallen into bad company.

"The installation of these games in the association rooms is becoming universal, and the action of the board in putting them in is due to the fact that the results have been so very satisfactory wherever they have been installed. Not only have they been added to the social life of the association, but there has been a greater interest in Christian work, due to the fact that there has been a larger number of men to work with.

"The average pool room is the kindergarten of gambling, in more ways than one. The association demands that each man pay for his own game, and of course permits of no such games as 'pill pool,' etc.

"Yes, there are some who do not approve of the games in the association building, but the strongest advocates of the games, are those who have thoroughly canvassed the matter. Three years ago I opposed the plan, but am now very enthusiastic in my endorsement of it, after two years of careful investigation.

"The prices charged in the association rooms will be about half that which is regularly charged. The state law will be enforced which excludes the boys.

"I expect to see in the results of this a greater interest in Y. M. C. A. work than this association has ever enjoyed before."

E. W. Peck, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who was in the city last night in attendance at the board meeting was also seen. Mr. Peck stated that he also had radically changed his opinion about the use of billiard and pool tables in association rooms. He said that the associations which were doing the best spiritual work throughout the state and country were those who had installed the tables.

It Saved His Leg

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swenson, Watertown, Wis., "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at H. P. Dunn's. t t w

TOO HEAVY FOR RESCUERS

They Could Not Carry Fat Man Out of a Mine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 4.—Fire was discovered in the Baltimore tunnel operated by the Delaware and Hudson Coal company at East End, a short distance from this city, when fifty men were in the mine. Twenty-five of them emerged through a gangway, the escape of the others being cut off by the fire. By heroic work of the mine officials the other imprisoned men were finally rescued, all but one being saved. One miner, John E. Walsh, aged thirty-five years, who weighed over 300 pounds, lost his life by being overcome by smoke. An attempt was made to carry him out, but the men who were carrying him became exhausted from the dense smoke and were obliged to abandon the effort.

H. P. Dunn's Unusual Offer

"It isn't often that we have faith enough in the medicine put up by other people to be willing to offer to refund the money if it does not cure," said H. P. Dunn to a Dispatch man who dropped into the store, "but we are glad to sell Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia on that basis.

"The Dr. Howard Company, in order to get a quick introductory sale, authorizes us to sell their regular fifty cent bottles at half-price, 25 cents, and, although we have sold a lot of it, and have guaranteed every package, not one has been brought back as unsatisfactory."

There are sixty doses in a vial that can be carried in the vest pocket or purse, and every one has more medicinal power than a big pill or tablet or a tumbler of mineral water.

"We are still selling the specific at half-price, although we cannot tell how long we shall be able to do so, and anyone who is subject to constipation, sick head-ache, dizziness, liver trouble, indigestion or a general played-out condition, ought to take advantage of this chance.

Body Found in River.

Zanesville, O., March 4.—The body of Raymond Dinan, a newspaper man who disappeared in November, was found floating in the Muskingum river.

Don't drug the Stomach, or stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is wrong. It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Vitalize these weak inside controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly good health will come to you again. Test it and see! Sold by H. P. Dunn. t t t

A BIG CROWD (?)

WAS PRESENT

After All Kicking Three People Appeared Before Charter Commission Meeting

AMENDMENT TO BE SUBMITTED

Commission Will Meet Friday Evening to Sign up Proposed Charter Changes

After all the talk last fall about snap judgment on the part of the charter commission, etc., there were just three persons outside of the members of the commission and their attorney present at the meeting at the city hall Wednesday evening. The public had been invited through the daily press and otherwise to attend and offer suggestions as to changes needed in the charter. The three who were present were City Attorney Ryan, C. H. Paine, alderman elect from the second ward, and a representative of the Brainerd Dispatch.

When the meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock there were ten members of the charter commission present as follows: President Edward Crust, Henry I. Cohen, A. J. Halsted, Dr. Werner Hemstead, L. J. Cale, W. D. McKay, W. E. Erickson, F. A. Farrar, Timothy Twohey and J. S. Gardner. Henry I. Cohen was on motion elected secretary of the meeting.

When the matter of the errors and omissions which had crept into the charter prior to its submission last fall came up A. D. Polk, attorney for the commission, expressed the opinion that they were not of sufficient importance to warrant the submission of amendments correcting them to the people at the election April 6th.

Several of the members however urged that it should be done and amendments were decided upon substantially as follows:

To provide that sidewalk and curbing assessments might be paid in six semi-annual assessments instead of in two as provided by the old charter. It was the opinion of a number of the members of the commission that this provision had been authorized to be put in the charter as originally submitted, but this contention was denied by Mr. Polk. It was unanimously agreed, however, that this provision be submitted now.

To correct Section 39, relating to licenses, by inserting the words from the old charter accidentally omitted in copying the section. The same action was taken in regard to Section 2 describing the boundaries of the city.

To remove the limit of 18 inches on the size of a district sewer. To give the city council authority to fix the salary of the municipal judge at a sum not to exceed \$1000 per year. At present the salary is fixed by the charter at \$1,000.

To provide that no suit could be brought against the city for damages for injuries received from defective streets or sidewalks unless the city had received actual notice of the defect at least ten days prior to the injury.

City Attorney M. E. Ryan called the attention of the commission the fact that the charter provided that the city attorney must prosecute all criminal cases for offenses not indictable, coming before municipal court, whether the crimes were committed in the city or in the county outside the city. It was at first thought that this duty was incumbent upon the county attorney but an examination of the statute showed that he was only called upon to attend preliminary hearings on indictable offenses. No action was taken in the matter.

It was decided that the commission should meet at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, at which time Mr. Polk would have the proposed amendments ready to sign up and turn over to the city council for publication and submission. The amendments must be published four weeks prior to election. The commission then adjourned to that time. The council will meet the same evening, notices having already been sent out to that effect.

GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Iowa Man Who Assaulted Little Girl Is Sentenced.

Des Moines, Ia., March 4.—In the district court at Newton, Ia., Earle Lindsey of Prairie City, manager of the Prairie City Telephone company, who was convicted Saturday of criminal assault on Grace Hopkins, the eight-year-old daughter of Samuel Hopkins of Colfax, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Lindsey's appeal bond was fixed at \$8,000 and he was remanded to jail. It is probable the sheriff will take him to the penitentiary, as bail is not anticipated.

Colored Boy Arrested.

Dayton, O., March 4.—The police have arrested Edward Baylor, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, whom May Mesaros, a Hungarian woman, has identified as her assailant, who last Monday morning attacked her and inflicted severe wounds in his effort to drag the woman to a shed in the neighborhood.

CALUMET

Baking Powder

Received Highest Award
World's Pure Food Exposition
Chicago, November, 1907

What does this mean?

It means that Calumet has set a new Standard in Baking Powder—the standard of the World.
Because this award was given to Calumet after thorough tests and experiments, over all other baking powders.
It means that Calumet is the best baking powder in every particular in the world.
And this means that Calumet produces the best, most delicious, lightest, and purest baking of all baking powders.
Doesn't that mean everything to you?

EXCHANGES OF WIT AND SARCASM

Mark Retrial of the Standard Oil Company.

Chicago, March 4.—The government in the retrial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana attempted without definite success to prove that the 18-cent tariff which the officials of the oil company claim they knew nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24 and classified with Illinois freight rates.

Frederick A. Wann of Los Angeles, formerly general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, Edward Casey, the present general agent of the road, and Horace B. Tucker of New Rochelle, N. Y., former chairman of the Chicago, St. Louis traffic committee, were the witnesses through whom the government tried to establish the publication. Sharp exchanges of wit and sarcasm and long arguments on legal points marked the sessions. Mr. Casey identified a rate which hung in the Chicago freight office when he was local agent. Attorney John S. Miller for the defense contended that publication must be proven at the points where the alleged crimes were charged—Whiting and Chappell. "The publication was in the main office where the shippers went," said Attorney Wilkerson for the government. "This is proper."

The Elkins act was procured and discussed until adjournment. William Kilpatrick, secretary of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, will be placed on the stand by the government.

ONE WOMAN IS SUFFOCATED

Six Other Persons Injured at a Fire in Brooklyn.

New York, March 24.—Fire broke out in the four-story tenements located at 311, 313 and 314 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Six persons were removed from the burning building and taken to hospitals suffering from burns and other injuries. One woman, Rose Garber, perished from suffocation. Among the injured in Seney hospital are two children. The police and firemen made numerous spectacular rescues. The fire was placed under control with some difficulty.

Looking for Negro Murderer.

Connorsville, Ind., March 4.—The police are scouring the country for an unknown negro, who is believed to have been the murderer of Mrs. John Wilson. The murder of Mrs. Wilson was particularly revolting. The head was beaten almost to a pulp.

Will Abandon Territorial Claims.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the Daily Telegraph says that Serbia in her reply to Russia consents to abandon her territorial claims but asks the powers to guarantee Serbia's economic and political independence.

Free!

a 50c box of Bloodline Blood & Kidney Tablets. They cure Backache, they remove the cause and the Backache is gone, a positive cure for Sick Kidneys. Mailed to anyone who has never tried them FREE if you enclose 10c to pay postage and packing. Address, The Bloodline Corporation, Boston, Mass.

H. P. Dunn, Special Agent

Aged Man Killed in Runaway.
Bird Island, Minn., March 4.—L. P. Owre, residing north of Bird Island, was killed in a runaway. He was seventy-seven years old and is survived by several children.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and what they will do. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs of the distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs. A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

YOUNG WESTINGHOUSE WEDS

Marriage to English Girl the Culmination of Interesting Romance.

London, March 4.—Miss Violet Evelyn Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank, and George Westinghouse, Jr., son of the Pittsburgh millionaire air brake manufacturer, were married today at Irton Hall, Lancashire, one of the country seats of the bride's father.

The wedding marked the culmination of an interesting romance. Miss Brocklebank and her future husband met for the first time when he was working as a laborer in his father's factory in Pittsburgh. He did this to gain experience of the practical side of the business. The couple met again a year later in Europe.

Wheat Cakes Corn Cakes— Griddle Cakes of all Makes

taste better, set better, are better when served with

Karo

The most healthful and nutritious syrup for every use, from griddle cakes to candy.

A book of recipes for cooking and candy-making sent free on request.

All Grocers, 10c, 25c, 50c
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY, New York

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Special Two Days Sale

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Oranges, Bananas, Grape Fruit, Lemons.
Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Parsley.

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Don't drug the Stomach, or stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is wrong. It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Vitalize these weak inside controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly good health will come to you again. Test it and see! Sold by H. P. Dunn. t t t

A BIG CROWD (?) WAS PRESENT

After All Kicking Three People Appeared Before Charter Commission Meeting

AMENDMENT TO BE SUBMITTED

Commission Will Meet Friday Evening to Sign up Proposed Charter Changes

After all the talk last fall about snap judgment on the part of the charter commission, etc., there were just three persons outside of the members of the commission and their attorney present at the meeting at the city hall Wednesday evening. The public had been invited through the daily press and otherwise to attend and offer suggestions as to changes needed in the charter. The three who were present were City Attorney Ryan, C. H. Paine, alderman elect from the second ward, and a representative of the Brainerd Dispatch.

When the meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock there were ten members of the charter commission present as follows: President Edward Crust, Henry I. Cohen, A. J. Halsted, Dr. Werner Hemstead, L. J. Cale, W. D. McKay, W. E. Erickson, F. A. Farrar, Timothy Twohey and J. S. Gardner.

Henry I. Cohen was on motion elected secretary of the meeting.

When the matter of the errors and omissions which had crept into the charter prior to its submission last fall came up A. D. Polk, attorney for the commission, expressed the opinion that they were not of sufficient importance to warrant the submission of amendments correcting them to the people at the election April 6th.

Several of the members however urged that it should be done and amendments were decided upon substantially as follows:

To provide that sidewalk and curbing assessments might be paid in six semi-annual assessments instead of in two as provided by the old charter. It was the opinion of a number of the members of the commission that this provision had been authorized to be put in the charter as originally submitted, but this contention was denied by Mr. Polk. It was unanimously agreed, however, that this provision be submitted now.

To correct Section 39, relating to licenses, by inserting the words from the old charter accidentally omitted in copying the section. The same action was taken in regard to Section 2 describing the boundaries of the city.

To remove the limit of 18 inches on the size of a district sewer.

To give the city council authority to fix the salary of the municipal judge at a sum not to exceed \$1000 per year. At present the salary is fixed by the charter at \$1,000.

To provide that no suit could be brought against the city for damages for injuries received from defective streets or sidewalks unless the city had received actual notice of the defect at least ten days prior to the injury.

City Attorney M. E. Ryan called the attention of the commission to the fact that the charter provided that the city attorney must prosecute all criminal cases for offenses not indictable, coming before municipal court, whether the crimes were committed in the city or in the county outside the city. It was at first thought that this duty was incumbent upon the county attorney but an examination of the statute showed that he was only called upon to attend preliminary hearings on indictable offenses. No action was taken in the matter.

It was decided that the commission should meet at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, at which time Mr. Polk would have the proposed amendments ready to sign up and turn over to the city council for publication and submission. The amendments must be published four weeks prior to election. The commission then adjourned to that time. The council will meet the same evening, notices having already been sent out to that effect.

GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Iowa Man Who Assaulted Little Girl Is Sentenced.

Des Moines, Ia., March 4.—In the district court at Newton, Ia., Earle Lindsey of Prairie City, manager of the Prairie City Telephone company, who was convicted Saturday of criminal assault on Grace Hopkins, the eight-year-old daughter of Samuel Hopkins of Colfax, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Lindsey's appeal bond was fixed at \$6,000 and he was remanded to jail. It is probable the sheriff will take him to the penitentiary, as bail is not anticipated.

Colored Boy Arrested.

Dayton, O., March 4.—The police have arrested Edward Baylor, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, whom May Mearos, a Hungarian woman, has identified as her assailant, who last Monday morning attacked her and inflicted severe wounds in his effort to drag the woman to a shed in the neighborhood.

CALUMET

Baking Powder

Received Highest Award
World's Pure Food Exposition
Chicago, November, 1907

What does this mean?

It means that Calumet has set a new Standard in Baking Powder—the standard of the World. Because this award was given to Calumet after thorough tests and experiments, over all other baking powders.

It means that Calumet is the best baking powder in every particular in the world. And this means that Calumet produces the best, most delicious, lightest, and purest baking of all baking powders.

Doesn't that mean everything to you?

EXCHANGES OF WIT AND SARCASTISM

Mark Retrial of the Standard Oil Company.

Chicago, March 4.—The government in the retrial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana attempted without definite success to prove that the 18-cent tariff which the officials of the oil company claim they knew nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24 and classified with Illinois freight rates.

Frederick A. Wann of Los Angeles, formerly general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, Edward Casey, the present general agent of the road, and Horace B. Tucker of New Rochelle, N. Y., former chairman of the Chicago, St. Louis traffic committee, were the witnesses through whom the government tried to establish the publication. Sharp exchanges of wit and sarcasm and long arguments on legal points marked the sessions. Mr. Casey identified a rate which hung in the Chicago freight office when he was local agent. Attorney John S. Miller for the defense contended that publication must be proven at the points where the alleged crimes were charged—Whiting and Chapell. "The publication was in the main office where the shippers went," said Attorney Wilkerson for the government. "This is proper."

The Elkins act was procured and discussed until adjournment. William Kilpatrick, secretary of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, will be placed on the stand by the government.

ONE WOMAN IS SUFFOCATED

Six Other Persons Injured at a Fire in Brooklyn.

New York, March 24.—Fire broke out in the four-story tenements located at 311, 313 and 314 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Six persons were removed from the burning building and taken to hospitals suffering from burns and other injuries. One woman, Rose Garber, perished from suffocation. Among the injured in Seney hospital are two children. The police and firemen made numerous spectacular rescues. The fire was placed under control with some difficulty.

Looking for Negro Murderer.

Connersville, Ind., March 4.—The police are scouring the country for an unknown negro, who is believed to have been the murderer of Mrs. John Wilson. The murder of Mrs. Wilson was particularly revolting. The head was beaten almost to a pulp.

Will Abandon Territorial Claims.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the Daily Telegraph says that Serbia in her reply to Russia consents to abandon her territorial claims but asks the powers to guarantee Serbia's economic and political independence.

Free!

a 50c box of Bloodline Blood & Kidney Tablets. They cure Backache, they remove the cause and the Backache is gone, a positive cure for Sick Kidneys. Mailed to anyone who has never tried them FREE if you enclose 10c to pay postage and packing. Address, The Bloodline Corporation, Boston, Mass.

H. P. Dunn, Special Agent

Aged Man Killed in Runaway.
Bird Island, Minn., March 4.—L. P. Owre, residing north of Bird Island, was killed in a runaway. He was seventy-seven years old and is survived by several children.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies under each. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic catarrhal and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

YOUNG WESTINGHOUSE WEDS

Marriage to English Girl the Culmination of Interesting Romance.

London, March 4.—Miss Violet Evelyn Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank, and George Westinghouse, Jr., son of the Pittsburgh millionaire air brake manufacturer, were married today at Irton Hall, Lancashire, one of the country seats of the bride's father.

The wedding marked the culmination of an interesting romance. Miss Brocklebank and her future husband met for the first time when he was working as a laborer in his father's factory in Pittsburgh. He did this to gain experience of the practical side of the business. The couple met again a year later in Europe.

Wheat Cakes

Corn Cakes

Griddle Cakes

of all Makes

taste better, set better, are better when served with

Karo

The most healthful and nutritious syrup for every use, from griddle cakes to candy.

A book of recipes for cooking and candy-making sent free on request.

All Grocers, 10c, 25c, 50c

COOK PRODUCTS COMPANY, New York

MANN'S

Special Two Days Sale
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
Oranges, Bananas, Grape
Fruit, Lemons.
Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce,
Cucumbers, Parsley.

Oranges	Large Navals	27c
Bananas	Per dozen	25c
Lettuce	Per bunch	4c
Celery	Large Cal.	8c
Dates	Per pound	8c
Figs	Cooking	7c
Prunes	Santa Clair	5c
Peaches	Extra Large Fruit	9c
Apricots	Per pound	12c
Tomatoes	Solid pack can 10c	\$1.10
Corn	Minnesota, per can 8c	85c
Peas	Sweet Wrinkle	10c
Peaches	Yellow Crawford	18c
Apricots	In Heavy Syrup	15c

Coffee
Rio Good value at 18c, for this sale
8 pounds for \$1.00
Whynot Coffee Our 20c special, for
2 days 6 pounds for \$1.00

Tea
We sell the celebrated Blue Ribbon Jap Tea, nothing finer grown. Packed in 1/2 lbs. and 1 lb packages to sell at 60c per lb. To introduce this Tea we will sell for a limited time at 50c per pound. Include a package with your next order.

Herring	10 pound keg Holland	85c
Mackerel	Large fat ones	10c
Syrup	5 pound pails	20c
Syrup	10 pound pails	40c
Maple Syrup	Welch Bros. This syrup is Guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws, quart cans	50c
Marmalade	John Grays & Co., Glasgow made from Seville Bitter Oranges. To introduce we will make the price for two days	18c

Special Cigar Sale
Stagecraft, Royal Lady, LaPrem-
jada all straight 10c cigars for
this sale 5c each, per box of
25 for \$1.25.

BOUGHT CONFECTIONERY STORE

McLellan, the Florist Has Purchased
Stepp's Confectionery and Con-
solidated Businesses

J. A. McLellan, the Laurel street florist has purchased the confectionery store of J. A. Stepp and has consolidated it with the floral business in the store room at 714 Laurel street occupied by the Stepp business. He has had the room kalsomined and otherwise brightened up and will have a neat and handsome place, and will carry a complete line of confectionery, softdrinks, ice cream, etc. in its season. Mr. Stepp will continue the business of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea company and will have his headquarters at his residence 415 North Second street.

Every Woman will be Interested

If you will send your name and address we will mail you FREE a package of Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf, a certain, pleasant herb cure for Women's ills. It is a reliable regulator and never-failing. If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, use this pleasant union of aromatic herbs, roots and leaves. All druggists sell it, 50c, or address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Son of Cetewayo Goes to Prison.

Greytown, Natal, March 4.—Dinulu, son of the famous Chief Cetewayo, has been found guilty of harboring rebels and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Dinulu surrendered to the authorities in December, 1907. He was considered responsible for the threatening situation in Natal in 1907, the natives then indulging in a series of murders and other outrages.

Preventives—those Candy Cold Cure Tablets—will safely and quickly check all colds and the Grip. Try them once and see! 49-25c. Sold by H. P. Dunn. t t f

Negro Hanged.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4.—William Ward, a negro, was hanged at Clinton, N. C., for criminal assault upon Mrs. Mollie McLeod near that place.

The Right of the Kiss.
Some say kissing is a sin, but if I was a lawful, lawyers would not allow it; if it was a holy, ministers would do it; if it was a modest, maidens would not take it; if it was a plenty, pur folk would not get it. Robert Burns.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. No harmful drugs. 25c. blower free; all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. P. DUNN, Druggist.

DOES CHARTER REMOVE LIMIT?

New Charter Said to Remove Limit of Indebtedness for Water and Light Plants

MAY ACQUIRE WATER POWER

City Water and Light Board Seriously Considering Crow Wing Proposition

It is believed by some of the leading attorneys of Brainerd, said one of them, that the newly adopted charter of the city removes the 7 per cent limit on the indebtedness of the city for water and light purposes. This belief is reported to be held by the water and light board and its legal advisors. If this attitude is correct it will, it is thought, mean the speedy and final settlement of the water and light question for Brainerd. There seems to be no doubt now that there will be no serious opposition to the condemnation of the present water works plant, when once the law under which to proceed is passed by the legislature, it having already passed the senate.

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Body Found in River.

Zanesville, O., March 4.—The body of Raymond Dinan, a newspaper man who disappeared in November, was found floating in the Muskingum river.

Don't hurt the Stomach, or stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is wrong. It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Vitalize these weak inside controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly good health will come to you again. Test it and see! Sold by H. P. Dunn. t t f

A BIG CROWD (?) WAS PRESENT

After All Kicking Three People Appeared Before Charter Commission Meeting

AMENDMENT TO BE SUBMITTED

Commission Will Meet Friday Evening to Sign up Proposed Charter Changes

After all the talk last fall about snap judgment on the part of the charter commission, etc., there were just three persons outside of the members of the commission and their attorney present at the meeting at the city hall Wednesday evening. The public had been invited through the daily press and otherwise to attend and offer suggestions as to changes needed in the charter. The three who were present were City Attorney Ryan, C. H. Paine, alderman elect from the second ward, and a representative of the Brainerd Dispatch.

When the meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock there were ten members of the charter commission present as follows: President Edward Crust, Henry I. Cohen, A. J. Halsted, Dr. Werner Hemstead, L. J. Cale, W. D. McKay, W. E. Erickson, F. A. Farrar, Timothy Twohey and J. S. Gardner. Henry I. Cohen was on motion elected secretary of the meeting.

When the matter of the errors and omissions which had crept into the charter prior to its submission last fall came up A. D. Polk, attorney for the commission, expressed the opinion that they were not of sufficient importance to warrant the submission of amendments correcting them to the people at the election April 6th.

Several of the members however urged that it should be done and amendments were decided upon substantially as follows:

To provide that sidewalk and curbing assessments might be paid in six semi-annual assessments instead of in two as provided by the old charter. It was the opinion of a number of the members of the commission that this provision had been authorized to be put in the charter as originally submitted, but this contention was denied by Mr. Polk. It was unanimously agreed, however, that this provision be submitted now.

To correct Section 39, relating to licenses, by inserting the words from the old charter accidentally omitted in copying the section. The same action was taken in regard to Section 2 describing the boundaries of the city.

To remove the limit of 18 inches on the size of a district sewer.

To give the city council authority to fix the salary of the municipal judge at a sum not to exceed \$1000 per year. At present the salary is fixed by the charter at \$1,000.

To provide that no suit could be brought against the city for damages for injuries received from defective streets or sidewalks unless the city had received actual notice of the defect at least ten days prior to the injury.

City Attorney M. E. Ryan called the attention of the commission the fact that the charter provided that the city attorney must prosecute all criminal cases for offenses not indictable, coming before municipal court, whether the crimes were committed in the city or in the county outside the city. It was at first thought that this duty was incumbent upon the county attorney but an examination of the statute showed that he was only called upon to attend preliminary hearings on indictable offenses. No action was taken in the matter.

It was decided that the commission should meet at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, at which time Mr. Polk would have the proposed amendments ready to sign up and turn over to the city council for publication and submission. The amendments must be published four weeks prior to election. The commission then adjourned to that time. The council will meet the same evening, notices having already been sent out to that effect.

GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Iowa Man Who Assaulted Little Girl Is Sentenced.

Des Moines, Ia., March 4.—In the district court at Newton, Ia., Earle Lindsey of Prairie City, manager of the Prairie City Telephone company, who was convicted Saturday of criminal assault on Grace Hopkins, the eight-year-old daughter of Samuel Hopkins of Colfax, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Lindsey's appeal bond was fixed at \$6,000 and he was remanded to jail. It is probable the sheriff will take him to the penitentiary, as bail is not anticipated.

Colored Boy Arrested.

Dayton, O., March 4.—The police have arrested Edward Baylor, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, whom May Measros, a Hungarian woman, has identified as her assailant, who last Monday morning attacked her and inflicted severe wounds in his effort to drag the woman to a shed in the neighborhood.

CALUMET Baking Powder
Received
Highest Award
World's Pure Food Exposition
Chicago, November, 1907
What does this mean?
It means that Calumet has set a new Standard in Baking Powder—the standard of the World.
Because this award was given to Calumet after thorough tests and experiments, over all other baking powders.
It means that Calumet is the best baking powder in every particular in the world.
And this means that Calumet produces the best, most delicious, lightest, and purest baking of all baking powders.
Doesn't that mean everything to you?

EXCHANGES OF WIT AND SARCASM

Mark Retrial of the Standard Oil Company.

Chicago, March 4.—The government in the retrial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana attempted without definite success to prove that the 18-cent tariff which the officials of the oil company claim they knew nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24 and classified with Illinois freight rates.

Frederick A. Wann of Los Angeles, formerly general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, Edward Casey, the present general agent of the road, and Horace B. Tucker of New Rochelle, N. Y., former chairman of the Chicago, St. Louis traffic committee, were the witnesses through whom the government tried to establish the publication. Sharp exchanges of wit and sarcasm and long arguments on legal points marked the sessions. Mr. Casey identified a rate which hung in the Chicago freight office when he was local agent. Attorney John S. Miller for the defense contended that publication must be proven at the points where the alleged crimes were charged—Whiting and Chapell. "The publication was in the main office where the shippers went," said Attorney Wilkerson for the government. "This is proper." The Elkins act was procured and discussed until adjournment. William Kilpatrick, secretary of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, will be placed on the stand by the government.

ONE WOMAN IS SUFFOCATED

Six Other Persons Injured at a Fire in Brooklyn.

New York, March 24.—Fire broke out in the four-story tenements located at 311, 313 and 314 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Six persons were removed from the burning building and taken to hospitals suffering from burns and other injuries. One woman, Rose Garber, perished from suffocation. Among the injured in Seney hospital are two children. The police and firemen made numerous spectacular rescues. The fire was placed under control with some difficulty.

Looking for Negro Murderer.

Connorsville, Ind., March 4.—The police are scouring the country for an unknown negro, who is believed to have been the murderer of Mrs. John Wilson. The murder of Mrs. Wilson was particularly revolting. The head was beaten almost to a pulp.

Will Abandon Territorial Claims.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the Daily Telegraph says that Serbia in her reply to Russia consents to abandon her territorial claims but asks the powers to guarantee Serbia's economic and political independence.

Wheat Cakes
Corn Cakes—
Griddle Cakes
of all Makes
taste better, set better, are better when served with

Karo
The most healthful and nutritious syrup for every use, from griddle cakes to candy.
A book of recipes for cooking and candy-making sent free on request.
All Grocers, 10c, 25c, 50c
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY, New York

Free! a 50c box of **Bloodline Blood & Kidney Tablets.** They cure Backache, they remove the cause and the Backache is gone, a positive cure for Sick Kidneys. Mailed to anyone who has never tried them FREE if you enclose 10c to pay postage and packing. Address, The Bloodline Corporation, Boston, Mass.
H. P. Dunn, Special Agent

Aged Man Killed in Runaway.
Bird Island, Minn., March 4.—L. P. Owre, residing north of Bird Island, was killed in a runaway. He was seventy-seven years old and is survived by several children.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies (under seal) that he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs. A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

YOUNG WESTINGHOUSE WEDS

Marriage to English Girl the Culmination of Interesting Romance.

London, March 4.—Miss Violet Evelyn Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank, and George Westinghouse, Jr., son of the Pittsburgh millionaire air brake manufacturer, were married today at Irton Hall, Lancashire, one of the country seats of the bride's father.

The wedding marked the culmination of an interesting romance. Miss Brocklebank and her future husband met for the first time when he was working as a laborer in his father's factory in Pittsburgh. He did this to gain experience of the practical side of the business. The couple met again a year later in Europe.

TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

(Continued from 1st page)

freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor and of the interstate commerce commission looking to effective co-operation of these agencies is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress in December next definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

"Good and Bad Trusts."

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Revision of the Tariff.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit.

Inheritance Tax Advocated.

In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make

the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but

mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Favors Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South

America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

Lock Canal Plan Defended.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and indeed with some of the important ports of the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and, speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For the South.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to

all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well to do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

No Race Feeling in White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of

employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees, and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

Use of Injunctions Necessary.

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TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

(Continued from 1st page)

freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor and of the interstate commerce commission looking to effective co-operation of these agencies is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress in December next definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

"Good and Bad Trusts."

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Revision of the Tariff.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit.

Inheritance Tax Advocated.

In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make

the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but

mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Favors Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South

America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

Lock Canal Plan Defended.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and indeed with some of the important ports of the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and, speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For the South.
I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.
Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to

all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well to do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when his statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

No Race Feeling in White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of

employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees, and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railroads.

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